

Protection and Inheritance of Cultural Resources in Rural Revitalization through Space Creation - Taking Rural Tourism Scenic Spots as an Example

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Abstract: With the deepening implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the space creation of rural tourism scenic spots has become an important way to promote rural economic development and cultural inheritance. This article took rural tourism scenic spots as an example, with space creation as the main theory. Starting from the current situation and problems of rural tourism scenic spots, combined with the basic theory of space creation, space creation strategies were designed for rural tourism scenic spots from the four dimensions of "people, place, culture, and industry", and the feasibility of this article's design through data analysis was evaluated. The study found that the design scheme has achieved positive results in improving the satisfaction of local residents and tourists, achieving cultural inheritance, and improving the quality of life of residents. The highest cultural protection score can reach 96.7 points (out of 100), and the design also has significant advantages in facility completeness and visual appeal.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of the Chinese economy, the contradiction between urban and rural development has become increasingly prominent, and the lag in rural construction has become a major obstacle to sustainable economic and social development. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee regarded the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy as the fundamental way to solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas, and farmers. For scenic areas, the protection and inheritance of their cultural resources have become one of the important factors affecting their development, and a large amount of intangible cultural heritage has also been effectively protected and inherited in scenic areas. However, at the same time, it should also be noted that most scenic spots currently have a tendency to prioritize economy over culture in their development process, leading to inadequate protection and inheritance of cultural resources.

Based on existing research, this article takes rural tourism scenic spots as an example and explores the ways to protect and inherit cultural resources in scenic spots under the background of rural revitalization strategy, using space creation theory as the basis. The theory of space creation, as a theoretical system with Chinese characteristics, has been widely applied in the academic community. This article takes space creation as the main theoretical basis and explores the protection and inheritance of cultural resources in rural tourism scenic spots from four dimensions: human, land, culture, and industry. Corresponding suggestions are proposed for the protection and inheritance of cultural resources in scenic spots.

2. Related Works

The application of space creation theory in the tourism field is mainly reflected in two aspects: the first is the space creation of tourist destinations; the second is to protect and inherit traditional village landscape elements. Currently, scholars have conducted extensive research on the protection and inheritance of cultural resources in scenic areas. Among them, Zhang Ruoxing studied the reconstruction of rural cultural space from the perspective of rural revitalization and found that the

transformation of rural cultural space is crucial for cultural inheritance [1]. Jinxia Li conducted research on the social responsibility of university rural revitalization art groups from the perspective of cultural inheritance and proposed a cultural inheritance model based on local characteristics [2]. Sun Jiuxia studied from the perspective of common prosperity, and emphasized the important role of cultural resources in rural tourism [3]. Against the backdrop of continuous promotion of rural revitalization, Wang Zihong took Luliang County in Yunnan Province as the research object and designed a cultural inheritance model based on local characteristics [4]. Zeng Can studied the path of rural revitalization and found that space reconstruction can promote the advancement of rural revitalization [5]. Pan Ying studied the activation methods and channels of traditional village cultural space based on the dynamic characteristics and functional mechanisms of traditional villages [6]. Xue Rui designed a rural cultural tourism path based on local brand building, thereby promoting the development of rural cultural tourism [7]. Wu Dandan innovated the spatial pattern of beautiful countryside, providing relevant references for the development of rural cultural space [8]. Fu Caiwu studied the spatial transformation of rural cultural governance in China from the perspective of creating rural cultural spaces [9]. Peng Changxin studied the pathways of space creation and cultural production from a historical perspective [10].

The research of the above scholars provides some reference for promoting the sustainable development of rural culture, but the research on the space creation of rural tourism scenic spots is still not perfect. This article further focused on the innovative models and governance mechanisms of rural cultural spaces, in order to enhance the attractiveness of rural tourist attractions, enhance the quality of life of residents, and promote the diversified development of rural economy.

3. Methods

3.1 Current Situation and Problems of Rural Tourism Scenic Spots

Under the background of rural revitalization strategy, rural tourism development has become an important part of current rural construction. Rural tourism also faces many problems, including serious waste of cultural resources, serious homogenization, and prominent emphasis on hardware over software. Due to the late start and rapid development of rural tourism, there is a phenomenon of excessive and unreasonable development in some areas. Natural geographical conditions, historical and cultural differences vary in different regions, and there is a lack of overall planning in spatial layout and project development, as well as a lack of excavation, inheritance, and utilization of cultural resources. In the development of rural tourism in some areas, there is a lack of professional personnel for planning and management, and the landscape creation and cultural excavation are not thorough and meticulous enough, resulting in the phenomenon of "one village per thousand" [11-12]. Due to the lack of distinctive culture as a support, there is a serious problem of homogeneous competition in the development of rural tourism in some regions. At the same time, when emphasizing aspects such as industrial prosperity, livable ecology, civilized rural culture, effective governance, and prosperous living in rural revitalization, it is particularly necessary to pay attention to the degree of importance and attention to "people". Currently, there are some rural tourism scenic spots where local governments or tourism operators neglect skill training and employment placement for local residents, especially young and middle-aged villagers, in order to pursue short-term benefits. This has led to an increasing number of villagers being unwilling to stay in the village to engage in tourism related work or go out to work. In some areas, there are problems such as unreasonable land planning and insufficient development of tourism projects in the development of rural tourism scenic spots. At present, there are still many problems in the excavation and utilization of cultural resources in rural tourism scenic areas, and there is a lack of awareness and ability to deeply explore and effectively utilize cultural resources [13-14].

3.2 Space Creation Theory

Space creation refers to the process of reasonable design of spatial elements such as architecture and landscape to meet the material and spiritual needs of human life. With the development of the

times, the theory of space creation has gradually penetrated into multiple fields such as urban planning, architectural design, landscaping, and tourism planning. Space creation is carried out from four aspects: people, land, culture, and industry, including reasonable design of architecture, landscape, human life and activity space, land, culture, and industry. The content of space creation is shown in Figure 1:

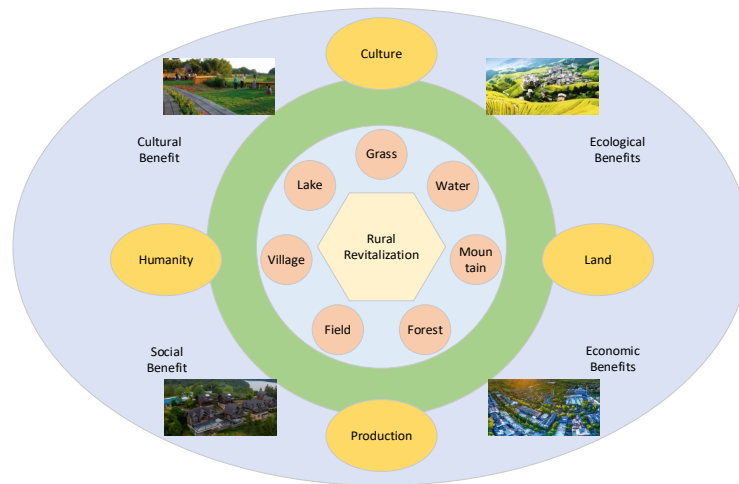


Figure 1. Framework for cultural resource protection and inheritance space creation in rural revitalization

By analyzing human behavior and activities, they can be divided into three categories: the first is the behavior patterns of outdoor activities, such as walking, exercising, etc.; the second is the behavioral patterns of indoor activities, such as reading, socializing, etc.; the third is the behavior pattern of people alternating between indoor and outdoor activities, such as meeting guests, working, studying, etc. Different types of behavior have different requirements for space, and humans are the main body of space creation. Whether it is development, construction, or planning and design, they should fully respect human needs, meet human spiritual needs, and promote harmonious development between humans and nature, humans and society, and humans and themselves. The development and construction of rural tourism products should be based on local conditions, follow the principle of adapting to local conditions, and combine the utilization of cultural resources with the actual needs of local residents, fully reflecting the value of cultural resources and improving the quality of cultural products.

Architectural design is the most fundamental and important aspect of space creation, including the planning and design of traditional village houses, religious temples, monuments and other architectural types, as well as the planning and design of urban public spaces such as streets, squares, and parks, as well as the planning and design of urban residential areas. Landscape design is the most important aspect of space creation, including the planning and design of water landscapes such as rivers, lakes, and green spaces, as well as vegetation landscapes (such as landscaping) and plant configurations (such as lawn greening). By transforming traditional dwellings, a community of traditional dwellings with local characteristics is formed, integrating regional and cultural characteristics into architectural design. In the process of space creation, rural tourism scenic spots should follow factors such as regional differences, spatial characteristics, and cultural characteristics, fully considering the needs of local residents and tourists for the utilization and development of cultural resources. It should be developed moderately rather than excessively. In the planning and construction process of rural tourism scenic spots, reasonable development and utilization should be combined with actual situations to avoid problems such as resource damage or cultural loss caused by excessive development. It is necessary to adhere to the combination of cultural protection and industrial development. Rural tourist attractions are an important carrier of rural economic development. In the process of space creation, the needs of local residents and tourists for the ecological environment should be fully considered, and reasonable planning and construction should be carried out to prevent damage to the ecological environment. The vegetation,

water system, and topography in rural tourism scenic areas are closely related to the rural ecological environment.

Culture has also become the brand and image of a region to a certain extent, playing a crucial role in the economic development of the region. With the progress of the times, people's requirements for material space are becoming higher and higher, and people are paying more and more attention to spiritual life and spiritual enjoyment, which has also become an important reason for the creation of intangible space. However, in the current tourism development of rural tourist attractions, they blindly pursue economic benefits and neglect the protection and utilization of intangible space. This phenomenon has led to the continuous loss of rural cultural resources on one hand, and also hindered the sustainable development of rural economy and culture on the other hand. Therefore, in the context of rural revitalization, the creation of intangible spaces should not only focus on material space elements (architecture, landscape) design, industrial development, but also on cultural and industrial development. Only in this way can cultural resources and industrial development within rural tourism scenic spots be truly protected and inherited in rural revitalization. Local traditional spatial patterns, landscape elements, and cultural symbols are utilized for design, and local traditional culture is integrated into the landscape to showcase local characteristics. In the process of creating rural tourism scenic spots, it is necessary to fully tap into regional culture, folk customs and other characteristic resources, pay attention to the expression and inheritance of cultural connotations, and create unique rural tourism scenic spots.

Rural tourism scenic spots should fully tap into the local cultural connotations, rely on rich cultural resources, innovate the design and packaging of rural tourism products, and enrich the connotation of tourism products. Secondly, a brand of distinctive tourism products is built. In the process of developing and constructing rural cultural resources, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of localization and specialization, and excavate and sort out local characteristic cultures. By conducting interviews and questionnaires with local residents, their demand and satisfaction with rural tourism products can be understood, and product brands can be created with local characteristics that meet market demand based on tourist needs. Finally, a branded rural tourism scenic area is created. Brand is the core competitiveness of the development of tourist attractions, and rural tourist attractions with strong brand influence and communication power are more easily recognized by tourists. Therefore, it is necessary to build a branded scenic area around the theme and characteristics of the scenic area, and enhance product awareness and reputation. In the process of creating rural tourism scenic spots, protection should be the main focus, while maintaining the original pattern and style; at the same time, it is necessary to combine the development of characteristic industries with local residents, transform cultural resources into industrial advantages, and achieve the value enhancement of cultural resources. In the process of space creation, rural tourism scenic spots should fully tap into local cultural resources, integrate cultural resources into landscape construction, and showcase their own characteristics.

4. Results and Discussion

This article collected feedback data from local residents on the designed architecture and landscape through questionnaires, in order to evaluate the consistency between planning implementation and the original design framework. In terms of cultural resources, this article made further design adjustments by collecting the preservation status and restoration progress of cultural heritage, as well as the satisfaction of tourists and local residents with the protection and inheritance of cultural resources.

4.1 Cultural Resources

The data collected in this article on the satisfaction of residents and tourists with cultural activity participation is shown in Figure 2. Among them, 1 indicates that the questionnaire respondents have chosen this option.

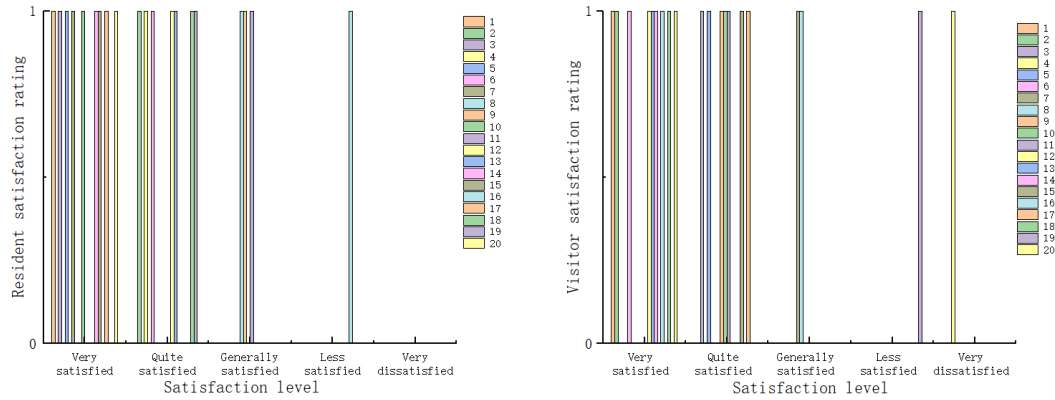


Figure 2. Satisfaction of residents and tourists in participating in cultural activities

The data in Figure 2 includes the satisfaction of residents and tourists with the participation in the landscape creation activities of the rural tourism scenic area designed in this article. Among them, in the survey data of local residents, 45% of them were very satisfied with the design of cultural activities, and 35% of local residents were relatively satisfied with their participation in cultural activities. Among the remaining residents, 15% were generally satisfied with cultural activities, while 5% were relatively dissatisfied. From the survey data of tourists, it can be seen that the majority of tourists were also very satisfied and quite satisfied with their participation in cultural activities, but there were still some tourists who were not satisfied or very dissatisfied with cultural activities. From this, it can be seen that the rural tourism landscape creation designed in this article has been recognized by most local residents and tourists, but still needs improvement. In order to further improve the satisfaction of cultural activities, future research can adjust the types, content, and timing of cultural activities based on feedback data, in order to increase belonging and satisfaction. For the landscape creation of rural tourism scenic spots in rural revitalization, it is also very important to inherit their cultural protection. The data collected in this article on the cultural protection and inheritance ratings of rural tourism scenic spots by residents and tourists (a total of 100 points) is shown in Figure 3:

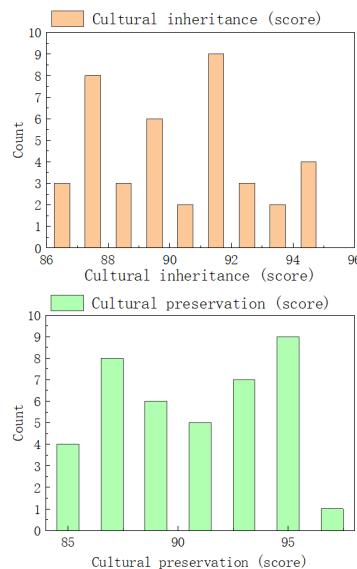


Figure 3. Cultural protection and inheritance

In terms of cultural inheritance, the ratings of residents and tourists for cultural inheritance were mainly distributed between 86 and 95 points, and the proportion of people with ratings between 92 and 88 was relatively high. In terms of cultural protection, residents and tourists also had high ratings, with most ratings above 85 points. The highest cultural protection rating could reach 96.7 points. The above data verified that the landscape creation of rural tourism scenic spots in rural revitalization designed in this article performed excellently in cultural protection and inheritance.

4.2 Design and Planning Satisfaction

This article also collected satisfaction data obtained from the design and planning of this article, with evaluation dimensions including functionality, sustainability, cultural sensitivity, etc. Moreover, in order to facilitate the calculation of the overall rating value, this article assigned a rating of 1-5, representing "very dissatisfied", "relatively dissatisfied", "generally satisfied", "relatively satisfied", and "very satisfied", respectively. According to the score, the comprehensive score data (total 5 points) was obtained through calculation. The specific data is shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Satisfaction with design and planning

Assessment dimensions	Specific indicators	Score					Overall ratings
		1	2	3	4	5	
Functionality	Completeness of facilities	0	1	3	16	20	4.375
	Reasonable space layout	1	2	4	15	18	4.175
Sustainability	Environmental protection measures	0	3	6	17	14	4.05
Cultural sensitivity	Integration of cultural elements	0	6	5	13	16	3.975
Innovativeness	Design innovation	1	8	4	14	13	3.75
Aesthetics	Visual appeal	0	1	3	18	18	4.325
Economy	Cost benefit ratio	0	9	2	13	16	3.9
Safety	Security measures	1	4	4	17	14	3.975

From the data in Table 1, it can be seen that in terms of functional satisfaction, most respondents were very satisfied and relatively satisfied with the completeness of the facilities, and there was no one who was very dissatisfied with the completeness of the facilities. Most people were also very satisfied and relatively satisfied with the rationality of spatial layout. In addition, it can be found that no one expressed great dissatisfaction with environmental protection measures, cultural element integration, visual appeal, and cost-effectiveness ratio, which can to some extent reflect that this article can greatly meet the needs of local residents and tourists in these aspects of design. From the comprehensive score data, it can be seen that the highest comprehensive score for the landscape creation and design of rural tourism scenic spots in this article was the score for facility completeness in terms of functionality, reaching 4.375 points, followed by the score for aesthetics, and the comprehensive score for visual attractiveness reaching 4.325 points. However, the comprehensive score of design innovation was the worst among design and planning satisfaction, with a comprehensive score of 3.75. There is still room for improvement in the innovation level of the design in this article.

4.3 Quality of Life for Residents

In the landscape design of rural tourism scenic spots, it is also crucial to consider the quality of life of residents. This article collected relevant data on the impact of design on the quality of life of local residents, as shown in Table 2:

Table 2. Quality of life for residents

Dimensions of quality of life assessment	Score					Overall satisfaction
	1	2	3	4	5	
Household income	0	0	2	4	14	4.6
Job opportunity	0	0	2	5	13	4.55
Medical service	1	1	1	6	11	4.25
Educational resources	0	0	4	6	10	4.3
Living environment	0	0	2	3	15	4.65

In Table 2, no one expressed great dissatisfaction among local residents regarding household income, job opportunities, educational resources, and living environment, but some residents expressed great dissatisfaction with medical services. From the perspective of comprehensive

satisfaction score, local residents had a higher satisfaction with their living environment and household income, with a comprehensive satisfaction score of 4.65 points for their living environment and 4.6 points for their family income. The lowest comprehensive satisfaction was with medical services, with only 4.25 points. The above data reflects that the design of this article has advantages in living environment and household income, but lacks consideration in medical services.

5. Conclusions

In the context of rural revitalization, the space creation of rural tourism scenic spots should focus on the functionality, cultural significance, and sustainable development of the space. This article focused on the current situation and problems of rural tourism scenic spots, and combined the background of rural revitalization to carry out landscape space creation design. Data evaluation was conducted from cultural resources, design and planning satisfaction, and residents' quality of life. The study found that the design of this article can improve the satisfaction of local residents and tourists, and achieve cultural protection and inheritance, improving the quality of life of residents. However, there are still some shortcomings in the innovation and medical services of this article's design. Future research can regularly monitor and evaluate the space creation effect of scenic spots, further improving the space creation effect of rural tourism scenic spots.

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